



## Tighter Safeguards Sought

## Diplomatic Fallout Is Growing Over Lost Soviet A-Satellite

By Murray Mueller

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27 (UPI).—Diplomatic fallout from the breakup of the Soviet nuclear-powered space satellite over Canada's may parallel the radioactive fallout. U.S. specialists said yesterday.

Even before the Canadian report that "extremely dangerous" nuclear debris appears to have landed on its territory, senior administration officials said that "there is bound to be agitation" from many nations for tighter safety standards.

There are also signs of tougher international demands to bar nuclear power devices from space. Some nations also are pressuring that they were not forewarned of the Soviet satellite malfunction.

Sweden expressed "regret" to the Soviet embassy in Stockholm about the lack of warning the Swedish Foreign Ministry confirmed.

## U.S. Praise

There was a morning-after reaction by the Carter administration to the episode in which it commanded "the very cooperative fashion" in which the Soviet Union replied to questions from the United States about the satellite before it broke up.

The State Department said: "We are considering several possible initiatives as a result of this incident." One includes the possibility of expanding agreement with the Soviet Union, such as the 1972 outer space treaty, press officer Jit Schucker said.

The treaty makes nations liable for damages caused by space ob-

jects that they launch. It can be invoked by Canada against the Soviet Union.

Considerable ferment is now expected inside the United Nations Outer Space Committee on the adequacy of this treaty.

In Japan, a leading anti-nuclear bomb organization sent a protest to Soviet President Leonid Brezhnev demanding the immediate withdrawal of all its nuclear-powered satellites from space.

## West German Comment

A prominent West German newspaper, the *Frankfurt Allgemeine Zeitung*, in contrast to the Carter administration's commendation of the Soviet Union for cooperation, charged that the Soviet Union "acted irresponsibly" in failing to issue its own warning that it had "lost control of the satellite."

Carter administration officials, however, generally have taken the opposite tack, recognizing the sensitivity they share with the Soviet Union about what are highly secret "spy" satellites.

Neither the United States nor the Soviet Union discusses the military reconnaissance satellites in public. And yet they are the foundation of all nuclear strategic arms limitation negotiations to detect nuclear weaponry.

As a result, many U.S. specialists were skeptical that the Soviet Union would provide any information about its out-of-control space satellite when President Carter's national security adviser, Zbigniew Brzezinski, on Jan. 12, first raised the issue with Soviet Ambassador Anatoli Dobrynin.

## Feared Harsh Comment

"Frankly, I thought they were likely to tell us to go to hell," an administration specialist said.

From a Soviet standpoint, it could have been feared that the United States was embarked on a damaging propaganda campaign to tell the world that a Soviet spacecraft containing a nuclear warhead had run amok.

Instead, it was said, Mr. Brzezinski was able to convince Mr. Dobrynin that the United States genuinely "was seeking information" to minimize a global hazard and was "not sandbagging them for PR [public relations] purposes."

After Mr. Brzezinski's initial inquiry to Mr. Dobrynin, the Soviet Union replied with unusual swiftness, but without adequate detail, on Jan. 13. A thorough "post-complete answer" on Jan. 18, "They didn't give us a tremendous amount of information," an informed source said, "but we didn't ask for a lot."

## Communists Said To Offer Fortune For Bonn Plane

BONN, Jan. 27 (UPI).—Communist secret services have offered up to 15 million deutsche marks (\$7.1 million) to any West German Air Force pilot flying a U.S.-designed Starfighter jet to the East, the former chief of West Germany's military counterintelligence service said in an interview released today.

Former Brig. Gen. Paul Scherer told *West am Sonntag*, a newspaper, that the Communists were not as interested in the aircraft itself as in its sophisticated radar and photographic equipment which permits the taking of pictures showing all details of enemy troop movements at a distance of up to 62 miles.

Mr. Scherer's statement was not surprising. West German security officials estimate there are between 8,000 and 10,000 Eastern spies operating in West Germany. Gen. Scherer said that about 1,500 Communist agents are exclusively spying on military installations and that the Communist bloc has placed so-called "silent agents" in the army, air force and navy. "These silent agents can communicate by radio to commit sabotage on X-day," he said. "There are not very many of them, but they are dangerous."

## U.S. to Increase Emergency Quota For IndoChinese

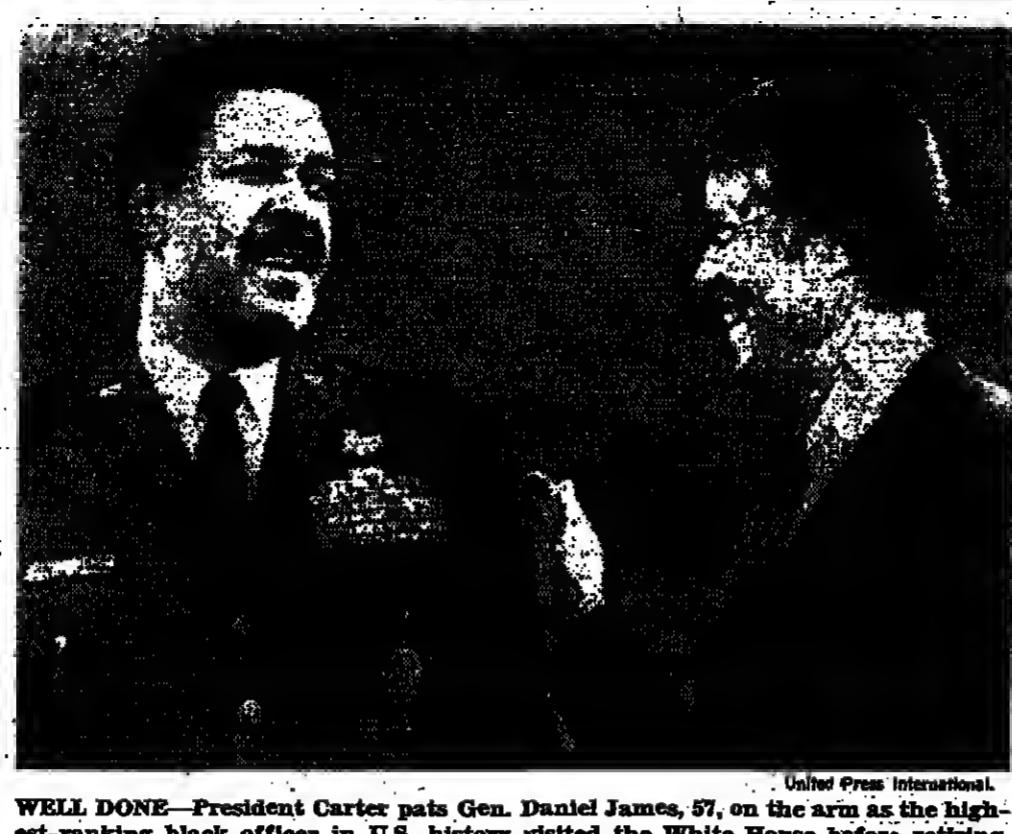
WASHINGTON, Jan. 27 (UPI).—Seven thousand more IndoChinese refugees, most of them Vietnamese who left by boat, will be admitted to the United States, the Justice Department said yesterday.

Attorney General Griffin Bell said many of the refugees are now living on boats off the coast of Southeast Asia. They will be admitted to the United States under the attorney general's parole powers.

Mr. Bell acted in response to a proposal by the White House and State Department to allow more Vietnamese refugees to come to the United States on an emergency basis.

About 150,000 refugees from Communist-ruled IndoChinese countries have been admitted to the United States since April, 1975. The last group of refugees, about 15,000, was admitted in August of last year.

The State Department originally wanted to admit 18,000 more refugees, but administration officials said the figure was cut because of a lack of budgeted funds for the program. About 1,500 boat people have been leaving Vietnam each month and many have been denied admission to other countries.



United Press International  
WELL DONE—President Carter pats Gen. Daniel James, 57, on the arm as the highest-ranking black officer in U.S. history visited the White House before retiring. The President praised the general, who served 36 years, for making the U.S. proud.

## 2 U.S. Congressmen Report on Trip

## Sudan-Egypt Vow to Arm Somalia Disclosed

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27 (UPI).

Egypt and the Sudan have pledged substantial military assistance, including troops, to help defend Somalia if Ethiopia invades it, two U.S. congressmen said yesterday.

Rep. Don Bonker, D-Wash., and Rep. Paul Tsongas, D-Mass., met with Egyptian President Anwar Sadat last month during a five-day tour of northeastern Africa. They told President Carter yesterday that Mr. Sadat said that he had already sent \$50 million in arms aid to Somalia and had promised an armored brigade in the event of an invasion. Mr.

Rep. Bonker and Rep. Tsongas urged Mr. Carter to adopt a more even-handed policy toward the Ethiopian-Somali conflict and cautioned against regarding the crisis there solely in terms of the rivalry between the Soviet Union and the United States.

Referring to the large build-up of Soviet arms in Ethiopia, the congressmen said that the "real" experience of Egypt, Sudan and Somalia suggests that the Soviet Union "is a more powerful political force than Communism in the African continent."

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"Should the Ethiopians cross the border into northern Somalia, there will be regional warfare involving the Somalis, Egyptians, Sudanese and perhaps other Arab League states," they said. They visited Egypt, the Sudan, Ethiopia, Somalia and Kenya during their tour.

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## At Legislators' Press Conference

## Shcharansky Case Sparks U.S.-Soviet Debate

By Bernard Gwertzman

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27 (UPI).—A joint press conference of Soviet and U.S. legislators erupted into dispute yesterday over the case of Anatoli Shcharansky, the Jewish dissident arrested by Soviet authorities last year who has been accused by the Soviet press of having worked for the CIA.

His case has become a major issue between the two governments. President Carter has denied that Mr. Shcharansky was a U.S. agent and Soviet officials have been warned that if Mr. Shcharansky is brought to trial on treason charges it could adversely affect relations.

Usually such press conferences are used to highlight the efforts by the two sides to patch up differences, but the give and take over Mr. Shcharansky seemed to underscore the extreme sensitivity of the case.

**Exchange Program**  
The 10-man delegation from the Supreme Soviet, the official legislature, has been in Washington for five days as part of an exchange program with Congress inaugurated in 1974.

The Supreme Soviet is believed to play an advisory role in framing Soviet legislation. Most of its members are selected by the Communist party for their achievements in other areas. The delegation included Georgi Arbakov, director of the USA Institute, and Georgi Zinovik, a commentator for *Pravda*.

## Caramanlis Sees Agreement in '78 On EEC Entry

BRUSSELS, Jan. 27 (AP).—Greek Premier Constantine Caramanlis said today that he believes that negotiations for Greece's entry into the European Common Market will be completed by the end of this year.

Roy Jenkins, the president of the European Commission, the European Economic Community's executive, indicated that it is possible that the major problems involved in Greece's accession will be solved by the end of the year.

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"One may remain assured that by the end of this year negotiations on all points will have been completed," Mr. Caramanlis said after talks with Mr. Jenkins and other commissioners.

Mr. Jenkins did not comment directly on Mr. Caramanlis's statement but said "it is possible that we will break the back" of negotiations by the end of the year.

"We can see the negotiations moving forward with a good momentum," Mr. Jenkins said.

## U.S. Cancer Institute Starts Case Study of Laetrile Users

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27 (AP).—The National Cancer Institute formally began its search research for case histories of cancer patients who believe laetrile reduced the size of their tumors.

The institute, which in the past has denied laetrile as useful in treating cancer, wants to examine the records of 200 to 300 persons before deciding whether to seek a clinical test of laetrile in humans.

"It's hard for me to believe that 50,000 to 75,000 Americans are all wrong. That's my personal opinion," said Dr. Guy Newell, deputy director of the institute.

Laetrile proponents say at least that many cancer patients use laetrile, a cyanide-containing compound made from apricot kernels and other plants.

The Food and Drug Administration bars interstate shipments of laetrile and contends it is worthless and possibly harmful.

But 14 states have legalized laetrile, and, last month, a federal judge in Oklahoma ruled that the FDA could not interfere with patients receiving laetrile.

Mr. Newell said the institute will be looking only for evidence of reduced tumors, not for any pain-killing effect or sense of well-being that laetrile backers say it can cause.

He admitted that public and political pressures, as well as scientific interests, have prompted the institute's study, which is expected to take six months.

Dr. Charles Moertel, director of the Mayo Clinic's cancer research said in the New England Journal of Medicine that the case-review study was "doomed to failure."

Dr. Moertel said only "a tightly controlled clinical trial performed in competent and experienced hands" will answer the unresolved questions about laetrile.



a crime or disadvantage because they want to emigrate, is a matter deeply vexing to our country."

He noted that his Soviet colleagues do not agree, and he added that "this is not a cause but for discussion."

"We ask that you listen to us," he said. "These questions are deeply interesting and deeply moral for us. This is a fact of life and we ask you to understand and take it back to the Soviet Union."

**Violation of Procedure**

Leonti Zamyshev, general director of Tass and the Soviet Union's official spokesman, told Sen. Jarvis, "Your statement at the time when there is an investigation of a crime constitutes a violation of court procedure that is not permissible in your country as well as ours." He said that he wanted to correct something else—namely that Mr. Shcharansky was "being brought to trial not because of his desire to emigrate but because of crimes against the state."

Mr. Ponomarev said that "tens of thousands of people who wanted to emigrate have done so" and that members of Congress were provided figures. He said that Sen. Jarvis knew the statistic and, as a result, "this is not an objective way to raise these problems." Mr. Ponomarev said that Sen. Jarvis had linked Mr. Shcharansky's case with "the problem of defense" and that is not the correct way.

Sen. Dole said, "I have no desire, in any way, to mar the warmth and hospitality of our meeting which is real and I share. I just want to be sure we understand our position."

**Not Accepted Practice**

Mr. Ponomarev said that under international practice as well as the 1975 Helsinki East-West accord, "it is not appropriate practice to allow interference in the internal affairs" of other countries. He added that Mr. Shcharansky has been "brought to court for serious offenses" and would be permitted a lawyer, and there would be a verdict "on all aspects of the case."

Sen. Jacob Javits, R-N.Y., said that "the U.S. interest in persons like Shcharansky, charged with

ability to fight '1 1/2 Wars'

## Pentagon Chief's 5-Year Plan Calls for Quick-Strike Force

By George C. Wilson

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27 (UPI).—Defense Secretary Harold Brown has just sent the military service chiefs a plan directing them to structure their forces to stop a Soviet blitzkrieg in Europe and put out a brushfire war in the Middle East, for example.

Mr. Brown's guidance documents, some of which were obtained by The Washington Post, direct these other directions in military policy:

• The Army is to proceed with its plans to deploy in Europe improved nuclear warheads—presumably the enhanced-radiation warheads called the neutron bomb—and to develop a longer-range Pershing missile.

• The Air Force is directed to modify its newest B-52 bombers for the dual role of firing Cruise missiles or being able to penetrate enemy air defenses to drop nuclear bombs.

• The Navy is to build three Trident missile-carrying submarines every two years and start putting Polaris submarines in mothballs soon.

In justifying an all-service effort to strengthen NATO forces, Mr. Brown told military leaders:

"We face an immensely strong and growing military power to

the east.

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## Lisbon Cabinet Eyes Austerity

LISBON, Jan. 27 (Reuters).—Portugal's new left-center government headed by Socialist Premier Mario Soares today began drawing up a tough new economic austerity program for submission to parliament next week.

The 16-member Cabinet, which includes three conservatives, will be sworn in by President Antonio Ramalho Eanes on Monday.

But Mr. Soares, heading the nation's second constitutional government since the 1976 elections, said his team would get down to work immediately.

A vital role will be played by Vitor Constandio, 34, a Socialist economist who has been put in charge of a new ministry, which combines finance and planning.

**Britain, Guatemala Plan Talks on Belize**

LONDON, Jan. 27 (UPI).—Britain and Guatemala will begin a new round of informal talks in Washington soon on the future of Belize, the British colony in Central America. British officials said today.

They said that the talks probably will begin in about 10 days. Britain is anxious to give full independence to Belize, but Guatemala, which claims the territory, has said it will invade if the British pull out.

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## Seoul Payoff Figure Is Said to Name 15-18 U.S. Lawmakers

By Richard Halloran

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27 (NYT).— Tongsum Park, the alleged Korean political agent being questioned in Seoul, has given evidence that 15 to 18 current members of Congress may have violated ethical standards, a senior official of the Justice Department reported yesterday. Benjamin Civiletti, the acting deputy attorney general, also told freshmen Democrats in the House that he expected four more indictments of former congressmen before March 1.

In addition, according to those attending the briefing, Mr. Civiletti said that about \$1 million was given to U.S. officials, primarily members of Congress, between 1968 and 1975. Such an amount would be 25-per-cent higher than previously reported.

Mr. Civiletti, who recently returned from the questioning of Mr. Park in Seoul, informed the Democrats that his staff was trying to determine whether the Justice Department under former Attorney General John Mitchell covered up the allegedly illegal South Korean lobbying in 1972.

Mr. Civiletti's briefing was closed to the press, but the sources

sensitive attending were told that they were free to say what they pleased to newsmen afterward. Rep. Allen Ertel of Pennsylvania and Rep. Leon Panetta of California were among those who disclosed details of the meeting.

On the numbers of current congressmen implicated by Mr. Park, the deputy special counsel to the House Ethics Committee, Peter White, said later that "we are looking into at least that number." He declined further comment.

Rep. Ertel said Mr. Civiletti reported that the 15 to 18 members had received significant contributions of money that were possibly ethical violations. But Mr. Civiletti said that no indictments would be sought in some cases because the statute of limitations had run out.

The report yesterday appeared to shift the focus from former to current members of Congress and drew the distinction between those facing indictment for alleged criminal conduct and those who may be charged with improper but not illegal behavior.

The 15 to 18 current members implicated by Mr. Park do not include other members who might

be implicated by other witnesses, such as former Ambassador Kim Dong Jo or Hancho Kim, a naturalized U.S. citizen who has been indicted for alleged bribery and conspiracy.

### Envelopes With Cash

Mr. Civiletti, according to Rep. Ertel, said the Justice Department had factual evidence of four incidents in which Ambassador Kim stuffed envelopes with cash and went to Capitol Hill. But Mr. Civiletti did not indicate whether those envelopes were actually delivered or received.

In addition, Mr. Civiletti was said to have reported that 15 to 20 former officials, including congressmen, may have been guilty of ethical violations as suggested in the indictments against Mr. Park and former Rep. Richard Hanna, D-Calif., House Ethics

Committee sources have said that the committee probably will not inquire into former congressmen because it would be difficult to do so.

In his discussion of House members who possibly are guilty of ethical violations and of the four forthcoming indictments, Mr. Civiletti did not mention names. He said that Mr. Park had been questioned on his relationships with more than 100 congressmen—about 60 of whom are still in Congress and 40 former members. Those implicated, he said, included both Democrats and Republicans.

Mr. Civiletti reported, however, that Mr. Hanna was scheduled to go on trial on March 20 and that Mr. Park was expected to come to the United States then as a witness. Mr. Park has been promised im-



United Press International

FAMILY CROWD—Mrs. Lucia Rosciano, 44, and her husband—who must be one of the most prolific couples in Italy—display part of their lifetime's work: their 17 children. They also claim three children who died after birth and 10 miscarriages.

### Bribery Scandal Believed to Be Focus

## Criminal Probe of Rep. Flood Is Said to Widen

By Robert Rawitch

LOS ANGELES, Jan. 27.—Rep. Daniel Flood, D-Pa., already the subject of criminal investigation in Philadelphia and Washington, has become the target of an FBI inquiry here as well, it was learned yesterday.

The exact focus of the investigation here could not be determined, but it was believed to be linked to a bribery scandal involving the now-defunct West Coast Trade Schools of Los Angeles.

Seven persons, including the former president of the chain of vocational schools and Rep. Flood's former administrative aide, have been indicted and convicted within the last year in connection with the trade school scandal.

Rep. Flood, along with Rep. Joshua Elberg, D-Pa., were at the center of a recent controversy surrounding the ouster by President Carter of U.S. Attorney David Marion, a Republican, after Rep. Elberg contacted the President in an effort to hasten Mr. Marion's ouster.

Mr. Marion has charged that Rep. Elberg's efforts to have him removed as Philadelphia's fed-

eral prosecutor were aimed at blocking continuing investigations of Rep. Elberg and Rep. Flood.

Neither the FBI nor the U.S. Attorney's Office would confirm or deny the Flood investigation.



Rep. Daniel Flood

Speculation on possible charges against Rep. Flood centered on bribery, perjury or obstruction of justice, the areas of responsibility assigned to the FBI section in charge of the case here.

It is known that the investigation of Rep. Flood picked up impetus last month when his former aide, Stephen Elkin, began cooperating with officials of the Justice Department's Public Integrity section in Washington.

### Conviction on Bribery

Elko was convicted of soliciting and receiving an estimated \$24,000 in bribes from the West Coast Trade Schools, which had sought the aid of Rep. Flood in obtaining accreditation in 1972.

Accreditation was critical because without it most federal funding—which essentially supported the schools—would have been cut off.

Rep. Flood was chairman of a House subcommittee on appropriations that supervised the U.S. Office of Education and was believed to have great influence with that agency.

U.S. District Judge Albert Stephen sentenced Elko on Jan. 5 to three years in prison but stayed execution of the sentence until March 10 because of Elko's current cooperation with federal authorities. The judge also hinted he might consider reducing Elko's sentence if his cooperation continued.

### Impugnation, No. 2

During the trial last year of Elko and his girl friend, Patricia Brink, who was also convicted and sentenced to a year in prison, William Peters, former head of the West Coast Trade Schools, testified that he was always under the impression that the money he paid to expedite accreditation of the trade schools ultimately would be received by Rep. Flood.

Mr. Peters emphasized that he never paid any money directly to Rep. Flood and had very little personal contact with the 22-year veteran of the House.

Mr. Peters said he dealt almost exclusively with Elko and Derry Fleming, a Washington lobbyist.

© Los Angeles Times

Neither the FBI nor the U.S. Attorney's Office would confirm or deny the Flood investigation.

### Reporting Period Is 60 Days

## Rules Issued for U.S.-Subsidized Abortions

By Martin Tolchin

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27 (NYT).—

The federal government will

finance abortions for im-

potized women who are vic-

times or "survivors" who re-

portedly are pregnant as a re-

sult of rape or incest.

"We worked hard in the last

six weeks not to write liberal or

conservative policies, but policies

that reflected the legislation,"

said Peter Libass, general counsel of the department, who directed

new lawyers in writing the regu-

lations. They will take effect in

11 days.

### Three Exceptions

The legislation prohibits the use of federal funds for abortions for low-income women, with three exceptions: abortions when a mother's life would be endangered or when severe and long-lasting physical damage, in the judgment of two physicians, would result from her giving birth, or for such "medical procedures" that are considered necessary for the victim of rape or incest, provided the crime was reported "promptly."

The legislation gave Mr. Cali-

fano leeway in determining what

constituted "prompt" reporting of

rape or incest; who was required

to do the reporting, and the

meaning of the phrase "medical

procedures."

Rep. Henry Hyde, R-Ill., the

author of the ban on Medicaid

financing of abortions, said that

Mr. Cali-fano had been too liberal

in allowing 60 days for the re-

porting of the crime.

### Fraud Is Fared

"One of the reasons for the

reporting requirement is to eli-

minate fraud," Mr. Hyde said.

"Therefore, I would have preffered

a report no later than seven days

after the incidence of rape or

incest."

However, Sen. Edward Brooke,

R-Mass., who opposed the ban,

said that the regulations were

consistent with the intent of

Congress. "The regulations give

the nation a more reasonable

and more humane national policy

on abortion than we had last

year," Sen. Brooke said. "I com-

mand the secretary for issuing the

regulations promptly as re-

quired by Congress."

## Strikers Urge Nicaraguan Chief to Quit

MANAGUA, Jan. 27 (AP).—Nicaragua entered the fifth day of a nationwide general strike today in a climate of political tension created by opposition demands that President Am-

erito Somoza resign.

The national strike committee claimed that the strike was 80-per-cent effective yesterday and was gaining support today from business and labor organizations.

The ruling Liberal party rejected resignation demands and said that it and the National Guard stood behind Mr. Somoza.

The strike began Monday to protest the slaying of Pedro Joaquin Chamorro, publisher of La Prensa, and a critic of Mr. Somoza's dictatorial regime.

Mr. Chamorro was shot to death in an ambush Jan. 10.

### Resignation Call

The protest grew into a direct confrontation with the government when the Democratic Lib-

eral Union, an unofficial political coalition founded by Mr. Chamorro, called for Mr. Somoza's resignation and an emergency session of the National

Legislature to choose a successor.

The opposition Conservative party, several unofficial political parties and the country's major labor organizations backed the resignation demand.

The strike has been nonviolent so far.

Mr. Somoza's press office reported yesterday that the President had convened a permanent session of his Cabinet "to take the necessary and pertinent measures until the strike ends."

Five men have been formally charged with the murder of Mr. Chamorro.

Four of them—Silvio Pena Rivas, Silvio Vega Zuniga, Harold Cedeno Aguirre and Domingo Acevedo Chavarria—are in jail in Managua. The fifth, Pedro Ramos, a Cuban-American, is in Miami. Mr. Pena Rivas has testified that prominent political figures in the Somoza government financed and ordered the slaying of Mr. Chamorro.

The analysis, the CIA asserted,

should "not be used alone to draw

inferences about the relative

effectiveness or capabilities" of U.S. and Soviet forces.

Such judgments, the agency said, must be based on data such as the size and technical

characteristics of the forces, the geographical situations of the two countries, their allies, strategic doctrines and tactical

capabilities in the investment es-

timate because these were based

on Soviet weapons characteristics

and construction practices

that could be fixed with reasonable accuracy through intelligence methods.

The conclusion drawn by some

analysts, not connected with the

CIA, is that steady Soviet spending

especially in research and development, gives the Russians a greater advantage than aggregate figures indicate.

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The study found that in both

countries ground forces took up

the largest share of the ex-

penditure for conventional forces.

## Saudi Development Turns Desert Bedouin Into Collectors of Autos as Well as Camels

By Joe Alex Morris Jr.

RIYADH.—The romantic Bedouin of yesteryear was mostly a dream of Western imagination: visions of Bedouin Vikings as "The Sheik" and the exploits of Lawrence of Arabia in "World War I."

In terms of martial spirit and religious fervor, however, the Bedouin reputation was deserved. Bedouin provided the muscle when King Saudi conquered most of the Arabian Peninsula early in the century, and their support for the throne of Saudi Arabia is still the best insurance. But in reality the Bedouin life was a battle for survival.

Now the Bedouin have been caught in the huge changes brought by large oil revenues, development and the Saudis' emergence from centuries of isolation. "They are in a cataclysmic state of transition," Abdallah Masmari, the Saudi director of antiquities, said. Tribal ties and traditions coexist with an industrial mentality.

A Bedouin said that he mourned the loss of religious fervor among the young generation. But he had traded his goat-hair tent for a canvas one, and he spends little time in the desert.

"The best of Bedouin traditions—pride, hospitality, bravery—were part of a subsistence-level way of life," Mr. Masmari said.

"This context has disappeared, and the qualities are superfluous."

The change started long before the oil boom. King Saudi began setting his warrior Bedouin into permanent camps as early as 1912, and had established 75 communities by 1927.

The real change, however, was made in the 1940s, when the auto began replacing the camel. Today a new class has emerged. There is hardly a Bedouin family that does not have at least one automobile. The auto has changed Bedouin life in fundamental ways.

A trip into town no longer takes weeks. The Bedouin can work in the booming towns—often taking their children along to the classrooms—and return to their flock-tending families on weekends.

"The old Bedouin could not wander far from water with their sheep," said William Mulligan, a Bedouin expert who works for the Arabian American Oil

Co. "Now they take their water to the sheep in their Toyotas. The evidence is everywhere—roads strewn with water barrels."

### Cash Economy

Mr. Mulligan said that they use their money to buy more camels and 20th-century wonders such as transistor radios and portable stoves. Bedouin make up to 10 per cent and 20 per cent of the kingdom's estimated 7 million. But their importance outweighs their numbers because of tribal members and their support for the Saudi establishment.

They still hold their tradi-

tional contempt for town dwellers, although they are gradually setting and building homes—with generous government loans—near traditional watering holes.

Anxious to keep their loyalty, the government gives them old-age pensions and a direct livestock subsidy of \$20 a year. Some Bedouin have resisted government efforts to bring them into the modern world, but some have bridged the gap, many through the Arabian American Oil Co. One is Nasir Ajmi, who was born in a tent and now is the company's general manager for industrial services.

He came out of the desert at age 13 and Aramco sent him to school in Beirut and the United States. He married an American woman who converted to Islam, and they had four children.

"There was, family resistance on both sides," Mr. Ajmi said, "but they have accepted it."

### Traditions Still

Mr. Ajmi counts his extended family at 38 men, only one of whom is still pursuing the traditional Bedouin way of life—and he only because his father insisted, Mr. Ajmi said, adding: "He now has three trucks, including one the government gave him,

and he makes more money than I do."

Mr. Ajmi's two brothers married the traditional way: within the tribe, arranged by mothers or sisters. The man and woman did not meet until they are married, but they usually have seen pictures of each other.

### Tribal connections are important in employment, too. A Bedouin employer usually will look for laborers within his own tribe.

But generally the Bedouin are not happy doing manual labor. "They are good with anything that moves," Mr. Mulligan said. "They do well on road projects,

where they live in the rough and there are no amenities."

He said that sticking to traditional ways has paid.

"You don't find any psychotics among the Bedouin."

Others are less certain about the changes. "You can't mix technology with Bedouin traditions," a merchant in Riyadh said.

### Uncertain Future

No one is certain what will happen to the Bedouin as the momentum of change and development.

"Social change is inevitable," said Ehsan Nazer, the U.S.-

educated minister for planning.

"But I'm not sure we've lost the battle of tradition versus the new materialism. You're still taken to court in this country if you don't support your mother."

The government wants the Bedouin to adapt, but it does not want to endanger support for the status quo. Government emphasis on religious instruction is part of the attempt to retain old virtues.

There is some recognition of the difficulties as the old families break up and opportunity lures the younger generation into a new way of life. So far, this has not been accompanied by a

dramatic loosening of the country's rigid social structure, based on religion and the family.

The problem is mainly between the generations. Elders like Ali Bin Hadi of the Bem Hajji tribe have few problems of adjustment. He has left the tent for a house, and at the age of 55 he recently married a 30-year-old woman. His first wife bore him only girls, so he arranged a trade with a friend.

"I gave him one of my daughters and he gave me one of his sons," he said. "Everyone is happy. Praise be to Allah."

—Los Angeles Times

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## Experts Confirm U.S. Outbreak Of Soviet Flu

NEW YORK, Jan. 27 (NYT)—Influence of the type that caused epidemics in the Soviet Union last month has appeared in the United States in an outbreak among high school students in Cheyenne, Wyo.

Although flu virus is highly unpredictable, the appearance of this type in one city suggests strongly that the virus will spread widely in the United States this winter. In the Soviet Union, it appeared near Vladivostok late in November and spread throughout the country, causing major outbreaks in many cities before the end of last month.

Most of the Soviet flu victims were under the age of 20. The flu did not appear to be unusually severe.

U.S. experts had not expected the flu strain to appear so soon here.

Scientists of the National Center for Disease Control in Atlanta discovered the virus yesterday. They said that a flu outbreak among Cheyenne students began about two weeks ago. At the peak of the outbreak, about one-third of the school's 1,500 students were absent. The typical illness, with fever, chills, cough, headache and body aches, lasted about three days.

## Secret Agency Disbanded, U.K. Officials Confirm

LONDON, Jan. 27 (Reuters)—The British Foreign Office has disbanded a covert propaganda operation used to influence journalists and opinion-makers here and overseas at a cost of up to \$1 million (\$324,000) a year, officials said today. They confirmed the basic facts of an exposure published in the *Guardian* newspaper.

The "Information Research Department" of the Foreign Office was created in 1947 as a secret counteroffensive to Communist propaganda following World War II.

It issued confidential political intelligence reports mainly fed by British embassies in the Third World to local journalists, but also to journalists and foreign affairs experts in Britain.

According to the *Guardian*, these reports were sent to the journalists in plain envelopes, with instructions that they should not be shown to anyone and destroyed when no longer needed.

The Foreign Office, however, grew uneasy with the department's links with certain rightist journalists. The final purge began under Labor Foreign Secretary Anthony Crosland, who died last year. It was completed by his successor, David Owen, who disbanded the department eight months ago.

## Leopard Slays 10

NEW DELHI, Jan. 27 (Reuters)—A leopard has killed at least six women and four children in the Himalayan foothills of northern India.

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## A Mideast Pause That Refreshed

The pause in Israeli-Egyptian negotiations, which are now expected to resume in Cairo next week at the defense-minister level, will have been worth the considerable heartburn it caused if it taught both parties something about the strange new process of Arab-Israeli negotiation. First, the parties must be civil. The government-controlled Egyptian press indulged briefly in language that Israelis were bound to find anti-Semitic and incompatible with the quest for peace. Second, the two leaders must struggle to rise above the temptation to posture excessively for domestic audiences, and for the international media. Each should speak as though the other were in the room. Then, the politicians should give the diplomats the time and quiet needed to do serious work. This is not only a way to steady down the talks; it is also a way to diminish the potent effect that the very special personalities of Anwar Sadat and Menachem Begin almost invariably have on the course of the conversation.

Even if all these things happen, the Cairo military talks, centering just on the Sinai, will be rough. Mr. Sadat may have learned it was wrong to expect Israel to pay up fully and promptly in territory the instant he announced acceptance of its right to exist. But presumably he still expects Israel to pay up fully, if gradually, in territory as the elements of a peace treaty, including security arrangements, are negotiated. The Israelis, however, insist they will not surrender the Sinai settlements and airfields. The transi-

THE WASHINGTON POST

## Controls on U.S. Intelligence

Jimmy Carter's executive order on the organization and control of the U.S. foreign intelligence activities handsomely redeems his campaign pledge to take the intelligence community in hand. The abuses of the CIA in particular had come to symbolize for many Americans their government's systematic failure to put national security and individual rights in perspective. Intelligence reform was necessarily high on the agenda of a President promising national renewal. Gerald Ford, inheriting a mess, had started the cleanup. Mr. Carter, putting to advantage the country's two years of experience under the Ford executive order, has improved substantially on it.

Mr. Carter's new order advances the centralization of the intelligence community. This required heavy slogging in the bureaucratic trenches, but the results promise that the separate agencies, while remaining independent enough to offer their best judgment—including, if it comes to that, contradictory judgments—will produce an intelligence product more responsive to the President's declared needs. The President has also made more explicit and extensive the restrictions intended to protect the civil liberties and privacy of "United States persons," including corporations. In an especially interesting innovation, the attorney general will now review the legality of intelligence activities and see that they are conducted by "the least intrusive means possible." The welcome tentatively accorded these measures by civil libertarians is a political fact of note in itself.

Mr. Ford had issued his executive order evidently hoping to pre-empt further congressional efforts (by a legislature controlled by the opposition and screaming for blood) to penetrate this traditional executive preserve. By contrast, Mr. Carter recognized that the conduct and control of intelligence, which is so largely a procedural affair, could

THE WASHINGTON POST

## Other U.S. Opinion

### Cuba and Africa

Just as U.S. relations with Cuba were warming up during the Ford administration, Fidel Castro became militarily involved in Angola and the warmth was replaced with a frosty chill. When Jimmy Carter assumed the presidency he indicated a desire to improve our relations with Cuba, but he prudently predicated this on Cuban disengagement from African adventures. And relations began to warm once again amid reports that Cuban forces were withdrawing. But now there is evidence that, far from withdrawing, Cuban forces in Africa are increasing. Recently it was reported that Raul Castro, Fidel's younger brother and Cuba's armed forces minister, had flown to Ethiopia to coordinate Cuban troop operations there.

Angola was important, as both President Ford and President Carter recognized. But Ethiopia is even more strategically located insofar as the United States and our allies are concerned. Should Ethiopia gain control of the Horn of Africa, as it is seeking to do, it would enable the Soviet Union and its satellite, Cuba, to threaten Saudi Arabian oil

—From the Atlanta Journal.

## In the International Edition

### Seventy-Five Years Ago

January 28, 1903

CHICAGO.—John D. Rockefeller will spend \$7 million to find a cure for consumption. It is well known that this is Mr. Rockefeller's supreme desire; he wants to help in the fight against this dread disease. The money will be given to Rush Medical College, which is now a part of the University of Chicago. Mr. Rockefeller has always said that scientific research is just as important as turning out good doctors.

### Fifty Years Ago

January 28, 1923

CHICAGO.—Montgomery Ward and Co. announced recently a profit-sharing and stock-purchasing plan for its 15,000 employees. George E. Zevitz, president of the company, said the plan permitted employees of more than a year's service to acquire stock at cost, giving them five years to pay, and meanwhile sharing in the company's dividends and profits. It is a sound plan, well worth studying by other industrial concerns.



'Why Can't You Be More Flexible?'

## When Trouble Is Doubled

By James Reston

WASHINGTON—Just when nobody needs it, another disruptive controversy is surfacing in Washington over Saudi Arabia's efforts to buy 60 F-15 fighter-bombers from the United States.

The F-15 is probably the most effective modern fighter-bomber in the world today. The Ford administration originally planned to sell these planes to the Saudis, and President Carter, when he was in Saudi Arabia recently, apparently agreed to go through with the deal.

This is violently opposed by Israel on the ground that such a sale would alter the balance of power in the Middle East. So the outlook now is for a divisive debate on the issue between the Arabs and the Israelis and between the Carter administration and the Congress, precisely when the United States is trying to revive the Israeli-Egyptian peace talks.

### Global Stability

The argument for the deal within the Carter administration—and this argument goes very high in the White House—is that Saudi Arabia is central to global stability and a moderate Arab world. It is important to the United States, according to the notice on "Weinstein," as I am told, that the administration is now thinking of doing that the military side issue would be dividing the Congress while Saudi and Begin are still trying to come to their senses; when the Congress was trying to reach the long-delayed compromise on the energy bills, and when the Panama Canal treaties were coming up for debate in the Senate.

No doubt there is something to be said on both sides of the F-15 issue, but right now it is only double trouble. As Gen. Jackson said at the Battle of New Orleans: "Let's elevate them guns a little lower."

### Sensitive Time

So what's going on here? What is the point of this kind

of talk at this awkward and sensitive but still hopeful time in Middle East negotiations?

Why, if the Saudis are so "moderate" and "peaceful," are they pressing so hard now to get F-15s, which, even if they got them, couldn't possibly be put into operation by their own power for years? And why did President Carter agree to go along at this particular time?

For example, the U.S.-Israel Public Affairs Committee in Washington has just put out a memorandum which, not only calls the U.S.-Saudi deal a "threat to peace" but suggests that, if the deal goes through, Israel might have to take military action against Saudi Arabia in "any major threat of war."

This would mean, if he gave notice on "Weinstein," as I am told, that the administration is now thinking of doing that the military side issue would be dividing the Congress while Saudi and Begin are still trying to come to their senses; when the Congress was trying to reach the long-delayed compromise on the energy bills, and when the Panama Canal treaties were coming up for debate in the Senate.

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### Letters

#### UN on Rights

The article by William Ko-

rey "On Scrapping Individual Rights" (IHT, Jan. 17) somewhat overstates the position re-

garding priorities of human

rights' promotion at UN levels.

It is correct that the overwhelming majority of members of the

UN and its specialized agencies

is averse to giving prime attention

to the rights of the individual,

but scrapping these rights has not been advocated.

Socialist and Third World

states have continuously stressed

the need for fostering collective

rights while the Western democ-

racies have acted as guardians

of the concept for individual

rights and have made great

efforts to have procedures for

the examination of complaints

about violations of such rights

by state authorities established

a demand disliked by authori-

tarian regimes. At the basis of

these conflicting attitudes is a

discrepancy which cannot be solved by

UN decisions or by wishy-washy

compromise formulas.

The correct approach seems to

me to uphold the cause of political

and civic rights and, at the

same time, accord equal con-

sideration to collective social,

economic and cultural rights.

Individual rights can only be

enjoyed really to a full extent

within a social framework that

also provides for communal

rights, and vice versa. Any par-

ticular attitude as to the priority

for one category of rights is a

disservice to the cause of human

rights promotion.

It is unlikely that the UN, as

now composed, will take such a

unilateral view, even if rear-

guard actions by the few West-

ern democracies should be par-

ticularly effective. One has to

accept realities; the UN is no

longer a workable instrument for

strengthening international hu-

man rights' observance. The

Council of Europe and the Or-

ganization of American States

are now suitable agencies for

effectively fostering respect for

both individual and collective

rights on regional levels. As for

other regions, they are not yet

ready to elaborate their concepts

and methods on human rights'

promotion and observance. At

tempts to impose upon them our

concepts are bound to be coun-

terproductive.

FR. BRASSLOFF.

Geneva.

— Swiss Okra

Is Weavley Root trying to

pull every okra lover's leg when

he states (IHT, Jan. 19) that in

his 35 years of living in France

he has never seen okra? Or

where does he live anyway? I

can get okra here in Bern any

time of the year—admittedly at

a price—even on the roadside

stands. As for Paris, has he ever tried

the bottom end of Rue Mouffetard?

He should not eat crow, he

should eat okra... with us,

if he cares to visit us in Bern.

ALDO MATTEUCCI.

Bern.

— Mercurial Query

Like the "Old Philadelphia

Lady" in "Seventy-Five Years

Ago" (IHT, Jan. 18), I, too, would

like to know how to convert the

temperature from centigrade to

Fahrenheit and vice versa.

Perhaps some kind reader would

supply this information, at an

early date so as to keep me from

bothering the International Herald

Tribune, as I have, for over three

years.

VIOLET ARMSTRONG.

Gotland, Sweden.

## Harry Debelius

### From Madrid:

The dismantling of the 'ministry of fear' is a Herculean task... The government is preparing a draft law to totally revamp the nation's police forces.

MADRID.—Like the late General Francisco Franco, the old dictator's "ministry of fear" is a long time dying.

In Barcelona, the civilian manager of a theater company is in jail awaiting court-martial, facing a possible sentence of up to 18 years because his pantomime actors allegedly funded the armed forces from the stage. Spain's army brass had him locked up under the laws of the Franco regime which are still in effect despite the government's promises of freedom of expression.

In Malaga, a congressional investigating committee is holding hearings on the death of a young man who was shot during an unauthorized demonstration in favor of Andalusian regionalism last Dec. 4. The youth was slain by police after a group tried to hang the green and white flag of Andalusia from the balcony of the provincial delegation of the Madrid government, where the red and yellow flag of Spain fluttered. The Andalusian flag was displayed that day from every public building in Malaga except that of the provincial delegation.

Yet not all Spaniards think that is a good idea. Conservative Manuel Praga Iribarne, himself a former interior minister, recently wrote that apart

## ART IN PARIS

## Creative Impulses That Won't Say No

By Michael Gibson

PARIS, Jan. 27 (IHT)—Not so long ago, one still heard about them mainly by word of mouth, these "singular artists" who like Ferdinand Cheval the postman of Hauterives, devoted his life to building a baroque palace or the hermit of Rotheneuf, who carved countless faces in the granite of the Brittany coast.

"Les Singuliers de l'Art" is an exhibition organised by ARCC (at the Ministère d'Art Moderne de la Ville de Paris, 11 Avenue du Président Wilson, Paris 16, to March 5), and devoted to the subversive artistic pursuit of men and women mostly uneducated, modest in origins if not always in pretensions, innocent, inspired or simply possessed by an impulse that will not be denied.

The show is astonishing and the first to my knowledge to present the work of idiosyncratic isolated artists in this light. There has been quite a lot of talk about the art of psychotics, but here the stress is on creativity rather than pathology, even though there is much that may belong in the twilight zone.

Happy, a number of slide shows have been organized to present the works that could not be moved—Ferdinand Cheval's "Palais Idéal," the trash garden

of Chomé at Achères-la-Forêt, Robert Tatin's house (IHT, Jan. 21) and, among many others, the peculiar second life of restaurateur Irial Vets, who one day bought a chapel and proceeded to recreate the frescoes of Michaelangelo on its ceiling.

The Works

And finally we have the works one can see "in the flesh."

Scottie Wilson was an illiterate Scot who served some time in the army, worked in fairs and circuses and, at the age of 40, began to produce drawings in a perfectly autonomous and mature idiom. Louis Carnell was a butcher by trade, but one day he began producing objects and reliquaries made from the bones of animals.

Raphaël Lomé, a postman, now retired, attended a spiritist séance and, along with the others, was invited to let the spirits guide his hand. The results were all with the other participants, but Lomé produced drawings of unusual delicacy—and has continued producing them ever since.

Michel Nedjar, third of the seven children of a Jewish tailor, left school at 14 to learn the trade. It bored him and at the age of 22 he took off—India, Mexico and elsewhere—and came



Object made from pieces of junk by Joël Négrin in "Singuliers de l'Art" show.

across the magic use of dolls. He began making his own strange dolls out of rags and odds and ends.

Marie-José Lortet is a housewife from Strasbourg, who knits. Her knitting, however, turns out to be small, charmingly associative hangings, like free-form tapestries.

The list could go on. The only thing to differentiate some of these people from the "professional" artists is precisely that they do not make these things professionally, and more often

than not they are unaware of the preoccupations which hold the attention of the art world.

This is neither good nor bad. It simply shows what form an authentic creativity can take outside this professional milieu. As the exhibition shows, the structure of an obsession can also produce great quantities of material and, despite the pride that sometimes goes with it, is more often a source of compassion than a source of joy. Yet some artists, both professional and amateur, can rise above the obsessional

content of their work and attain a form of creative freedom in this transcendence.

Finally, an exhibition of this sort has a degree of freshness which a show of professional artists can hardly hope to equal. This is not a judgment on the professional, but it reflects the fact that he is working in full view of the public, with an awareness of its expectations, and that he must achieve the balance of not thinking about the public while producing something that is destined to be shown before it

that the jokes he makes do not seem sick or inappropriate. In a brilliant stroke in the first act, he confronts the homicidal Ivan with death in person, reduced to the level of a world-weary accountant by insatiable slaughter.

In the second act, set among petty bureaucrats in Nazi Germany, death has become totally institutionalized, robbed of any meaning on an individual level. The brutal anonymity of mass killing is contrasted with the anguished vigor and religious self-searchings of the energetic Ivan ("Everything I touch turns to rigor mortis"), and the neurotic obsessions of a Nazi clerk who loathes the fact that the bureaucratic organization disguises his murderous intent.

In both these roles, Timothy West achieves two memorable types. For Ivan, Barnes has created an archaic language which has the concrete imagery and vividness of Jacobean English, and West does it full justice in sonorous speeches debating the morality of his actions.

Charles Marowitz's production is a good one, tight and inventive, helped by Patrick Robertson and Rosemary Vercoe's lowering sets. If it fails somewhat in conveying the full horror of Auschwitz, then that is understandable. I'm not sure what success at this point of the play could possibly be like and Barnes's language has an unbearable brightness.

Apart from West's masterly acting, there is excellent support not only from Suchet but also from Derek Francis as the angel of death and Roger Kemp as a slow-witted timewaster. It is good to see the Royal Court staging a challenging play which may not attract the audience it deserves. It is about time a few more of London's subsidized theaters took such risks.

## THEATER IN LONDON

## When the Joke Stops Being Funny

By John Walker

LONDON, Jan. 27 (IHT)—Peter Barnes's "Laughter" at the Royal Court is a surprising play from the author of two of the finest and most savagely funny plays of recent times, "The Ruling Class" and "The Bewitched." It lacks the theatrical magnificence of his earlier plays, although it displays a cunning dramatic intelligence at work, and it isn't

funny. It is a fine play but, for all its wit, an upsetting one. In his previous plays, Barnes mocked the corruptions of power and the pretensions of class in dense and muscular dialogue.

But "Laughter" suggests, deceptively, that humor and satire is an inadequate reaction to human villainy. The play opens with an author in front of the curtain shouting that laughter is the ally of tyrants, it changes nothing—when he is hit in the face with a custard pie, his bow tie revolves madly, and his trousers fall down.

When the curtains part, the stage is occupied by a man impaled upon a stake in the dungeons of Ivan the Terrible. When they close for the last time, it is on a retelling of the last horrifying moments of Jews gassed in Auschwitz, which, for all the inadequacies of the stage imagery, is too terrible to contemplate.

It is a tribute to Barnes's play that it survives this context,

that the jokes he makes do not seem sick or inappropriate. In a brilliant stroke in the first act, he confronts the homicidal Ivan with death in person, reduced to the level of a world-weary accountant by insatiable slaughter.

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## ON THE ARTS AGENDA

Berg's "Lulu" will be given in a new production by the Netherlands Opera, with Teresa Stratas giving her first performances of the title part, and with other principal roles taken by Elaine Bouzou, Jan Blinkhof, Andrew Fidell, Matti Juhani, Chester Ludgin and Julian Patrick. Hans Venk will conduct, Rhoda Levine will stage the work, and sets and costumes will be by Robert Israel and Tom Mumu. Performances will be Feb. 8 and 11 in Scheveningen, Feb. 14, 19 and 22 in Amsterdam, and Feb. 16 in Rotterdam.

After a lapse of about three years, the Tate Gallery has resumed showing a selection of Turner watercolors in a room next to those devoted to his oils. Included are four important watercolors sold by Turner in his lifetime and now on loan to the gallery. These are "Bonville" (c. 1808), "Farnley, From Above" (c. 1818), "Arona" (c. 1826) and "Ujvaras" (c. 1833). Two of these were seen at the Royal Academy in 1974-75, but the others have not been seen by the public at any time. The gallery plans to change the selection in this room about every six months.

John Neumeier, the director of the Hamburg Ballet, will stage his first opera for the Hamburg State Opera with a new production of Gluck's "Orpheus and Eurydice" that will have its first performance Feb. 13, conducted by Eugen Jochum and designed by Mario Arntz. Marelli, Wolfgang Schöne and Judith Beckmann will sing the title parts, and Gabriele Fuchs will sing Amor. The second performance is scheduled for Feb. 15.

The Prague Quartet will present a survey of 200 years of string quartet music in Prague in

Leonard Bernstein is conducting a series of performances of "Fidelio" at the Vienna State Opera in a revival of the Beethoven bicentennial production first seen during the 1970 Vienna Festival, staged by Otto Schenk. The performance of Jan. 29 will be televised direct by Austrian Radio and Television and carried, either direct or delayed, in several countries of West and East Europe. The cast is headed by Gundula Janowitz in the title part, René Kollo as Florestan, and Hans Sotin as Fidès. At the intermission, Bernstein will be presented with a check for \$300,000 from the Polydor recording firm, representing the recording proceeds of the all-Beethoven concert conducted by Bernstein in Munich in October, 1976, for the benefit of Amnesty International. The Vienna "Fidelio" will be recorded by Deutsche Grammophon, and the production will be taken to Milan for three performances at the Scala on Feb. 10, 12 and 15. Bernstein will conduct the Vienna Philharmonic in a program of Beethoven's Symphonies No. 3 and 3 on Feb. 5 and 6 in Vienna, Feb. 11 in Milan, Feb. 17 in Paris and Feb. 18 in London.

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## AROUND EUROPEAN GALLERIES

Paris

**Robert Galerie Debret**, 28 Rue de la Boëtie, Paris 8, to Feb. 12.  
**Jean-Baptiste Debret** (1768-1848), a cousin of Louis David, was chosen in 1815 to go to Rio de Janeiro and set up the Beaux-Arts Academy there. A good observer with a good pen, he drew plants, Indian weapons, street scenes and people with precision and a nice sense of humor at times. These watercolors are consequently rare and remarkable documents of a land and age. The gallery, set up by the Brazilian Embassy to show works of Brazilian artists, was named after Debret out of an obvious desire to honor him as the founder of Brazil's first art institution.

**Jean-Pierre Pissimino**, Galerie Beaubourg, 22 Rue du Ranelagh, Paris 6, to Feb. 11.

Pissimino, one of the founders of a theoretically oriented group known as "Support/Surface," was originally concerned with formal considerations that led him to work with unscratched surfaces or materials such as torn paper. This exhibition is the first in which he uses the traditional stretcher. His paintings appear as a juxtaposition of large rectangles of sometimes only one dominant color, the color often being handled in a way that gives it density and depth. The present works are solid and weighty rectangles with a luminous quality.

**Salon des Réprobantes**, Galerie Hardy, 27 Rue Grévin, Paris 6, to Feb. 12.

The Venice Biennale recently organized an extrazonal show devoted to the non-conformist artists in the Soviet Union. A number of these artists are now in the West, but not all of them were shown in Venice. The present "Salon des Réprobantes" has a clearly stated polemical intent. The opposition referred to is that of Venice and, as one might suppose, of the Soviet Union. This situation reflects the lighting that is current among the exiles, and the show at the Galerie Hardy is more of an avowal than of an exhibition.

**Michel Szwarcman**, Galerie Cheminée, 22 Rue de Sèvres, Paris 7, to Feb. 11.

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of "Support/Surface," was originally concerned with formal considerations that led him to work with unscratched surfaces or materials such as torn paper. This exhibition is the first in which he uses the traditional stretcher. His paintings appear as a juxtaposition of large rectangles of sometimes only one dominant color, the color often being handled in a way that gives it density and depth. The present works are solid and weighty rectangles with a luminous quality.

**Tina Modotti**, photographs in Rome includes this shot, entitled "Little Mexican Peasant."

represented there, but one of his paintings was reportedly refused, as were two drawings by Boris Szwarcman, because they were considered political. The show itself is very uneven, but there are works of real interest.

—MICHAEL GIBSON

Rome

**Tina Modotti**, (1896-1942). Photographs, Obelisco, 16 Via Salaria, Rome, through February. Modotti was one of the pioneers of modern photography. Under the influence of Edward Weston, she was first involved with patience and balance of essential forms. Some of her early photographs, among them "Telephone Wires" of 1926, have a clean, incisive statement.

gradually turned to a form of social consciousness, and she was part of the political turbulence of Mexico in the twenties along with her friends Rivera, Orozco and Siqueiros the muralists. But her pictures were more subtle and compassionate than the rough, cliché attack of the male socialists. Further, her dark background stood her in good stead, as is quite obvious in "Child Carried by Pregnant Woman" and in the "Hands of a Washerwoman," as muscular and provocative as those of Caravaggio's Madonnas. She has been exhibited and much appreciated in the United States, where major shows of her photographs were held in 1964 and in 1977 at the Museum of Modern Art in New York, but much less in her native Italy.

The present show consists of 38 of her photographs developed by

herself from her own negatives and not touched up, which makes them the so-called "Vintage prints" so dear to dealers, and several close-ups of her face by Weston.

**Suzanne Santore**, Marthe Bassani, Coopérative, 16 Via Beatrice Angelico, Rome, through February. Santore, a young American who lives in Rome, studies the architecture of the walls of the houses of the republican period, neoclassical and pompeian reliefs for their symbolism and for their evidence of the passage of time. She has discovered sexual allusions and shapes which come again and again through the ages and which seem to have a ritual, if not a cultic, meaning. Color slides she took are reflected on a mirror, and this has a clean, incisive, sometimes poetic impact.

gradually turned to a form of social consciousness, and she was part of the political turbulence of Mexico in the twenties along with her friends Rivera, Orozco and Siqueiros the muralists. But her pictures were more subtle and compassionate than the rough, cliché attack of the male socialists. Further, her dark background stood her in good stead, as is quite obvious in "Child Carried by Pregnant Woman" and in the "Hands of a Washerwoman," as muscular and provocative as those of Caravaggio's Madonnas. She has been exhibited and much appreciated in the United States, where major shows of her photographs were held in 1964 and in 1977 at the Museum of Modern Art in New York, but much less in her native Italy.

## NYSE Nationwide Trading (3 O'clock) Jan. 27

NYSE Nationwide Trading (3 O'clock) Jan. 27											
12 Month - Stocks			12 Month - Stocks			12 Month - Stocks			12 Month - Stocks		
High	Low	Div in 9	Yld	P/E	1976	High	Low	Div in 9	Yld	P/E	1976
3244 3044 ACF	2.6	5.0	0	130	3890	3078	3078	0	0	450	3078
2344 1564 AMF	1.24	7.4	0	78	114	1564	1564	0	0	100	1564
1144 1424 ARA	1.45	4.2	9	12	35	3478	3478	0	0	100	3478
2344 1744 ASA	.89	2.7	0	72	22	2186	2186	0	0	200	2186
5744 3854 AstroL	.49	4.6	6	8	82	154	154	0	0	100	154
3244 2584 AstroM	.24	1.1	5	20	125	1254	1254	0	0	100	1254
1144 1114 AstroE	1.11	9.2	0	7	154	1154	1154	0	0	100	1154
3244 3754 AstroA	.49	4.6	6	8	82	154	154	0	0	100	154
3244 2584 AstroD	.24	1.1	5	10	216	3754	3754	0	0	100	3754
1144 1114 AstroE	1.11	9.2	0	72	22	2186	2186	0	0	200	2186
3244 3754 AstroM	.24	1.1	5	5	52	3754	3754	0	0	100	3754
1144 1114 AstroA	1.11	9.2	0	7	154	1154	1154	0	0	100	1154
3244 2584 AstroD	.24	1.1	5	10	216	3754	3754	0	0	100	3754
1144 1114 AstroE	1.11	9.2	0	7	154	1154	1154	0	0	100	1154
3244 3754 AstroA	.24	1.1	5	5	52	3754	3754	0	0	100	3754
1144 1114 AstroD	1.11	9.2	0	7	154	1154	1154	0	0	100	1154
3244 3754 AstroM	.24	1.1	5	10	216	3754	3754	0	0	100	3754
1144 1114 AstroE	1.11	9.2	0	7	154	1154	1154	0	0	100	1154
3244 3754 AstroA	.24	1.1	5	5	52	3754	3754	0	0	100	3754
1144 1114 AstroD	1.11	9.2	0	7	154	1154	1154	0	0	100	1154
3244 3754 AstroM	.24	1.1	5	10	216	3754	3754	0	0	100	3754
1144 1114 AstroE	1.11	9.2	0	7	154	1154	1154	0	0	100	1154
3244 3754 AstroA	.24	1.1	5	5	52	3754	3754	0	0	100	3754
1144 1114 AstroD	1.11	9.2	0	7	154	1154	1154	0	0	100	1154
3244 3754 AstroM	.24	1.1	5	10	216	3754	3754	0	0	100	3754
1144 1114 AstroE	1.11	9.2	0	7	154	1154	1154	0	0	100	1154
3244 3754 AstroA	.24	1.1	5	5	52	3754	3754	0	0	100	3754
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1											

## U.S. Sees Poor Year For European States

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27 (AP)—The U.S. Department of Commerce said yesterday that another year of slow economic growth is forecast for nearly all of the countries of Western Europe.

The department said, "Recent economic performance in Europe has not inspired confidence in

## EEC Reported Irate Over Japan Surplus

BRUSSELS, Jan. 27 (AP-DJ)—The Common Market is becoming increasingly irritated over Japan's ever-rising surplus in trade with the community and the nine member states may express their strong concern over the situation in a joint statement soon, EEC sources said today.

The EEC-Japan trade problem will be discussed tomorrow when Japan's Minister for International Economic Affairs Nobuhiko Ushiba calls on Commission president Roy Jenkins and other top Commission officials.

Commission officials and EEC diplomats stressed today that unless Mr. Ushiba assures the community of quick and effective action to remedy the situation, the EEC council of foreign ministers meeting on Feb. 7 would come up with a "very strong" statement.

Sources said, measures announced by the Japanese so far to reduce their trade surplus with the community simply are not sufficient.

Community officials are particularly concerned over what they call rather quiet Japanese reaction to U.S. pressure on the same problem. They claim Japan is reacting less vigorously to the EEC call for opening the Japanese market for more EEC foodstuff and manufactured goods.

And, community officials say, they would have preferred to approach the trade problem with Japan on a trilateral basis, in joint talks between the United States, the community and Japan.

Japan's surplus in trade with the EEC is estimated a little above \$5 billion in 1976, up from \$4.1 billion in 1975 and \$3.2 billion in 1974.

In 1975, the surplus was only \$2 billion and in 1974 a mere \$300 million.

Community officials note that Japan was alerted to the EEC's problems as early as 1976 but whatever action the Japanese promised them appears to have done little to change the situation.

According to official Commission figures, Japanese exports to the EEC rose in the first half of last year by 27 per cent from 1976, while in 1975 they climbed only 20 per cent from the preceding year. In 1975, the increase over 1974 was 15 per cent.

The community exports to Japan were up 18 per cent in the first 1977 half from the like 1976 period. In 1976, exports rose 10 per cent from 1975 when they had declined 18 per cent from 1974.

## Dollar Stronger In Europe Trade And in New York

LONDON, Jan. 27 (AP-DJ)—The dollar gained against European currencies and the yen in European trading today and later continued to move up in New York trading.

Dealers said, however, that the market was particularly thin because it was the last trading day of the month, given the settlement period of two business days for spot transactions.

In addition, traders were apparently retreating from making commitments until Monday's announcement of U.S. trade figures for December and President Carter's scheduled press conference. Moreover, the United Arab Emirates, Qatar and Bahrain were expected to announce a revaluation of their currencies when their markets reopen tomorrow. While dealers said they doubted that a revaluation would cause repercussions outside the Gulf, they cited this potential development as another source of uncertainty.

The dollar finished at about 1.1160 deutsche marks in European trading but later moved up to 1.1160 in New York. Late yesterday the rate was 1.0555 marks.

Similarly, the dollar ended the European day at 1.9780 Swiss francs compared with 1.9738 and at 4.7155 French francs compared with 4.7155.

Sterling eased slightly to 1.6005 from 1.6156 though the Bank of England kept its minimum lending rate unchanged at 15 per cent. The dollar advanced to 241.20 yen from 240.88.

Midland Bank Offering

LONDON, Jan. 27 (AP-DJ)—Midland Bank Ltd. said that arrangements have been made to raise \$264 million through a rights issue offering. The offer is for 1 new share at 350 pence for every five held.

## Blumenthal Urges Business to Back Carter

By Clyde H. Farnsworth

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27 (NYT)—Treasury Secretary Michael Blumenthal, seeking to rebut one of the main points of business criticism of President Carter's newly defined economic program, insisted yesterday that the \$60-billion budget deficit targeted for fiscal 1979 did not threaten serious upward pressures on wages, prices or interest rates.

In a major address in New York City, Mr. Blumenthal became the first administration official to comment on the unenthusiastic reaction by business to the recent presidential economic message.

The secretary, focusing on some of the broader themes of the Carter program—noting, for instance, that the main strategy was to redirect resources toward the private sector—was saying in essence that the business reaction was unfair.

"This program reflects your advice," he said in a speech prepared for delivery at a Manhattan College dinner honoring Thomas Murphy, chairman of General Motors Corp. "It now needs and deserves your strong support."

The speech underscored the administration's disappointment over the reaction of business, especially in the light of remarks made by President Carter last week in an exchange with speaker Thomas O'Neill Jr.

### Stocks Decline

The President said then that his program would be judged by the stock market's performance this week. The stock market has in the last few days been doing more or less what it did all last year—going down.

From comments made so far, what frightens the business establishment more than anything else are the implications of the second, back-to-back, \$60-billion-plus budget deficits.

Business and labor have also joined in attacking an oil-inflation program that President Carter announced to achieve a deceleration in wages and prices this year below the average of the last two years. What to standards are the industry-by-industry behavior standards against which deceleration progress will be measured.

Both George Meany, president of the AFL-CIO, and Jack Carlson, chief economist of the United States Chamber of Commerce, have labeled the program a first step toward wage and price controls. Business, Mr. Carlson said, fears it will be made into a "program" for what he termed the inflation-generating policies of the government.

Assenting that "red ink makes this President see red," Mr. Blumenthal added that the big budget deficits were not taken for granted.

It was because of the proposals for a "substantial" \$26-billion tax cut, reflecting the advice of the business community, that the fiscal 1979 deficit will be so large, the Treasury secretary said. Eliminate the tax cut, he said, and the deficit would be in the \$40-billion to \$50-billion range.

Mr. Blumenthal said there would be congressional pressures to enlarge the tax cut and thus to run an even larger deficit in 1979. "We intend to resist those pressures," he said, implying a tug-of-war with Congress. Explaining why he thought the deficit, at \$60 billion, was not inflationary, Mr. Blumenthal said the economy was operating well below capacity.

Similarly, he said, the budget deficits would not result in "crowing out" of private borrowers. "This fear was raised by many people," he said. "And has yet to materialize largely because our financial markets have been capable of meeting both private and public borrowing needs."

He also urged his business audience to put the federal deficit into perspective. If the fiscal operations of state and local governments are taken into account, he noted, the total government deficit will be substantially less than \$60 billion.

He insisted that over the longer term the goal of a balanced budget had not been abandoned. "Just how rapidly we move toward a balanced budget will depend on the strength of the private sector's response to our fiscal initiative, particularly to our tax reduction program."

"You asked us to listen and respond," Mr. Blumenthal said in an allusion to complaints from businessmen last year that they were not being heard. "We did so, in the national interest. In the same national interest, we now ask for your help."

## But Unemployment Expected to Decrease

By Art Pine

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27 (WP)—A study by the congressional Joint Economic Committee concluded yesterday that the United States is entering an era of slower long-term economic growth, but that unemployment would decline sharply because there will be proportionally fewer persons in the work force.

The report, compiled by the panel's staff, forecast that the shift would slow the economy's "potential" growth rate—the optimum needed to keep pace over the longer run—to 3 per cent a year by the mid-1980s, from about a 4-per-cent pace.

"Except for Norway, the economic outlook for the Nordic countries is unusually bleak," it reported. "To a considerable extent their problems are not of their own making, but are a reflection of the weak demand on the part of their trading partners."

"On the other hand, despite reduced economic activity, they continue to exhibit double-digit wage and price inflation. All of them are running deficits in their current account of their balance of payments. However, for Norway, financing the deficit is facilitated by its North Sea oil assets."

## Company Reports

Revenue, Profits in Millions of Dollars

American Motors		St. Regis Paper		Union Oil of Calif.	
First Quarter	1976	1977	Revenue	517.7	1976
Revenue	558.6	558.6	Profits	23.4	468.3
Profits	1.9	1.2	Per Share	0.69	7.9
Per Share	0.06	0.04	Year	81.1	86.4
Delta Air Lines		Year		Per Share dil.	
Second Quarter	1976	1977	Revenue	2,020.0	1,810.0
Revenue	508.8	450.4	Profits	106.8	107.5
Profits	33.6	1.97	Per Share	3.36	2.43
Per Share	1.68	0.83	Year	7.39	6.36
First Half		Southland		Per Share dil.	
Revenue	973.7	822.0	Revenue	665.5	547.2
Profits	60.5	36.4	Profits	10.2	9.3
Per Share	8.05	1.83	Per Share	0.51	0.47
Marathon Oil		Year		Per Share dil.	
Fourth Quarter	1976	1977	Revenue	2,540.0	2,120.0
Revenue	1,280.0	1,120.0	Profits	47.6	40.3
Profits	57.1	59.2	Per Share	2.45	2.10
Per Share	1.89	1.97	Share dil.	2.37	2.03
Year		Sun		Per Share dil.	
Revenue	4,650.0	3,850.0	Revenue	6,600.0	5,500.0
Profits	196.9	198.8	Profits	362.0	350.0
Per Share	6.54	6.53	Per Share	7.27	7.33
McDonnell Douglas		Year		Per Share dil.	
Revenue	1,777	1,764	Revenue	1,000.0	1,000.0
Profits	57.1	59.2	Profits	53.0	55.0
Per Share	1.89	1.97	Per Share	1.76	1.77
Marathon Oil		Year		Per Share dil.	
Revenue	4,650.0	3,850.0	Revenue	2,540.0	2,120.0
Profits	196.9	198.8	Profits	47.6	40.3
Per Share	6.54	6.53	Per Share	2.45	2.10
Natl' Distillers & Chem.		Share dil.		Per Share dil.	
Revenue	1,777	1,764	Revenue	2,540.0	2,120.0
Profits	423.5	402.3	Profits	362.0	350.0
Per Share	22.3	21.5	Per Share	7.27	7.33
Per Share	0.89	0.83	Year	7.27	7.33
Year		Terrace		Per Share dil.	
Revenue	3,540.0	3,540.0	Revenue	2,300.0	2,260.0
Profits	122.9	108.9	Profits	99.0	93.2
Per Share	3.20	2.85	Per Share	7.70	7.05
Northwest Industries		Year		Per Share dil.	
Revenue	1,777	1,764	Revenue	7,200.0	7,320.0
Profits	380.0	331.1	Profits	202.4	205.0
Per Share	2.52	2.05	Per Share	0.75	0.85
Year		Year		Per Share dil.	
Revenue	1,900.0	1,800.0	Revenue	6,600.0	5,500.0
Profits	128.0	117.6	Profits	362.0	350.0
Per Share	2.40	2.06	Per Share	3.33	2.51
Pet.		Year		Per Share dil.	
Revenue	1978	1977	Revenue	1,777	1,764
Profits	303.5	265.9	Profits	82.7	74.4
Per Share	1.35	1.32	Per Share	0.75	0.76
Year		Year		Per Share dil.	
Revenue	818.9	769.3	Revenue	3,270.0	3,200.0
Profits	21.1	19.8	Profits	92.8	19.0
Per Share	2.10	2.03	Per Share	3.72	0.75
Year		Year		Per Share dil.	
Revenue	1,900.0	1,800.0	Revenue	3,330.0	2,200.0

NEW YORK, Jan. 27.—Cash prices in primary markets as registered today in New York were:

Commodity and unit	Fri.	Year ago
PHYSICS	110.00	119.00
Cotton 4-Satin lb	2.03	2.15
TEXTILES		
Princeton 40-30, 50-50	44	37
METALS		
Steel billets 100 lb	25.00	215.00
Iron 2 Forging Plates 100 lb	216.19	
Steel beams 100 lb	25.00	25.00
Copper sheet lb	63.00	70.00
Alum. Strut 100 lb	5.25	4.325
Zinc E. S. L. cast lb	30.10	37
Silver N.Y. oz	4.016	4.375
Gold N.Y. oz	116.40	134.75
CHEMICALS		
Moody's Index		
Jan. 26 Dec. 1971		
January 27	-42.50	102.60

—From *Smart*

• Nomura.

#### NEW YORK FUTURES

January 27, 1978

SUGAR 11 (50 tons)	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Open	54.95	54.97	53.92	54.97	-0.02
Mar.	56.23	56.23	55.39	55.55	-0.67
May	57.42	57.42	56.50	57.50	-0.02
Jun.	57.55	57.55	57.50	57.50	-0.02
Jul.	58.92	58.92	58.00	58.00	-0.02
Aug.	58.00	58.00	57.00	57.00	-0.02
Oct.	59.05	59.70	58.00	58.00	-0.77
Mar.	59.55	59.55	59.50	59.50	-0.02
Sales: 5,450.					
COCOA 300 lbs. cents per lb	124.50	134.50	122.05	122.05	-1.55
Mar.	124.00	124.75	122.25	122.25	-1.70
May	125.25	125.25	118.55	118.55	-1.70

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Mar.	56.23	56.23	55.39	55.55	-0.67
May	57.42	57.42	56.50	57.50	-0.02
Jun.	57.55	57.55	57.50	57.50	-0.02
Jul.	58.92	58.92	58.00	58.00	-0.02
Aug.	58.00	58.00	57.00	57.00	-0.02
Oct.	59.05	59.70	58.00	58.00	-0.77
Mar.	59.55	59.55	59.50	59.50	-0.02
Sales: 5,450.					
COCOA 300 lbs. cents per lb	124.50	134.50	122.05	122.05	-1.55
Mar.	124.00	124.75	122.25	122.25	-1.70
May	125.25	125.25	118.55	118.55	-1.70

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May	57.42	57.42	56.50	57.50	-0.02
Jun.	57.55	57.55	57.50	57.50	-0.02
Jul.	58.92	58.92	58.00	58.00	-0.02
Aug.	58.00	58.00	57.00	57.00	-0.02
Oct.	59.05	59.70	58.00	58.00	-0.77
Mar.	59.55	59.55	59.50	59.50	-0.02
Sales: 5,450.					
COCOA 300 lbs. cents per lb	124.50	134.50	122.05	122.05	-1.55
Mar.	124.00	124.75	122.25	122.25	-1.70
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May	57.42	57.42	56.50	57.50	-0.02
Jun.	57.55	57.55	57.50	57.50	-0.02
Jul.	58.92	58.92	58.00	58.00	-0.02
Aug.	58.00	58.00	57.00	57.00	-0.02
Oct.	59.05	59.70	58.00	58.00	-0.77
Mar.	59.55	59.55	59.50	59.50	-0.02
Sales: 5,450.					
COCOA 300 lbs. cents per lb	124.50	134.50	122.05	122.05	-1.55
Mar.	124.00	124.75	122.25	122.25	-1.70
May	125.25	125.25	118.55	118.55	-1.70

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Open	54.95	54.97	53.92	54.97	-0.02
Mar.	56.23	56.23	55.39	55.55	-0.67
May	57.42	57.42	56.50	57.50	-0.02
Jun.	57.55	57.55	57.50	57.50	-0.02
Jul.	58.92	58.92	58.00	58.00	-0.02
Aug.	58.00	58.00	57.00	57.00	-0.02
Oct.	59.05	59.70	58.00	58.00	-0.77
Mar.	59.55	59.55	59.50	59.50	-0.02
Sales: 5,450.					
COCOA 300 lbs. cents per lb	124.50	134.50	122.05	122.05	-1.55
Mar.	124.00	124.75	122.25	122.25	-1.70
May	125.25	125.25	118.55	118.55	-1.70

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Mar.	56.23	56.23	55.39	55.55	-0.67
May	57.42	57.42	56.50	57.50	-0.02
Jun.	57.55	57.55	57.50	57.50	-0.02
Jul.	58.92	58.92	58.00	58.00	-0.02
Aug.	58.00	58.00	57.00	57.00	-0.02
Oct.	59.05	59.70	58		





## At World Championships

## ski Veterans Threatened by Teen-Agers

By Samuel Abt

**ERMISCH - PARTEN-**  
CHEN, West Germany, Jan. 27 (UPI).—With a display that even the Emperor might regard as a hit, the World Championships in alpine skiing will begin here weekend.

Alps will play, assorted as of Bavarians will dance, as ranging from the mayor President of West Germany deliver speeches, various of skiing will be demonstrated, athletes will march—the fun goes on and on, omitting the release of hordes of doves.



Associated Press

ich skier Danielle Debernard, right leg in cast, smiles at teammate Patricia Emonet. Debernard broke her leg Friday while training in downhill for World Championships.

## Frenchman Wins Rally With Rented Porsche

**MONTE CARLO**, Jan. 27 (UPI).—Jean-Pierre Nicolas and rented Porsche Carrera scored unexpected victory in the Monte Carlo Rally today, eclipsing factory-entered Fiat and its favorites.

In a privately-entered car likely to arouse fresh interest in the world's best in rally, long dominated by professional factory teams, Fiat, 34, married with four ren, swept into the lead on day and retained it despite a challenge from two highly Fiat 5 Alpines.

A Renault, at home in the snow which enlivened this event, finished second and in the hands of French Jean Ragnotti and Guy Guillet.

**Bad Weather Experts** was the snow which made all difference, favoring bad weather experts like Nicolas and driving out the power advantage of the Lancia Stratos and Fiat 131 Abarth machines.

**Delighted With Snow** organizers of the 46th Monte Carlo Rally were delighted the snow, although it forced them to cancel some of the more difficult Alpine sections.

"This is what the rally is all about," a Monte Carlo official said.

The event was thrown open to the Lancia Stratos of Ian Sandro Munari, winner the last three successive years, sped out on Monday with mechanical trouble.

to the lead went the two Fiat 5s, their front-wheel providing superior road in the snow and ice and compensating for their power advantage.

at there was no holding Fiat, competing in its 13th Monte Carlo event. He came in 1970 and 1973.

**A Very Good Car** I thought I could win this year, said I could have a very good car," said.

in fact, he nearly did not make to the start because of a short of cash. Only last minute

As for the actual alpine championships, everybody agrees on the favorites—Ingvard Stenmark, Peter Klammer, Hans Wenzel, Lise-Marie Moreiro and Anne-Marie Miser-Pfeiffer—if form holds up.

At the same time, a major upset is possible, even likely, if form holds up.

The reason is that in the last few weeks, a swarm of teen-agers have been finishing near the top in men's and women's races on the World Cup circuit: Christian Cooper of the United States, Lee Soekner of Austria, Erika Hoss of Switzerland, Peter Popangelov of Bulgaria and Andre Wenzel of Liechtenstein.

Two slightly older skiers, Abby Fischer of the United States and Mauro Bernardi of Italy, have often joined them.

**Good Young Skiers**

The feeling in this luxury resort, the site of the 1986 Winter Olympics, is that there are simply too many good young skiers here not to have at least one of them surprise a favorite.

The men's downhill, which will open the competition on Sunday, is an example. Klammer, an Austrian, has been favored since the season opened early in December. For one reason, he is the Olympic downhill champion. For another, he has made no secret of his plan

to win here and then turn professional on a tide of well-paying endorsements.

For yet a third reason, his coach, Claus Kahr, described the course here as perfect for Klammer. "Just made for him," although Klammer demurred slightly, saying that the run was a little slow and easy.

In a training run yesterday, Klammer indeed finished fastest. But in the second run, he was 11th and the fastest down was Steve Podborski of Canada, who was sixth in the first run. Today, under a bright sun, Klammer was second fastest and Podborski fourth in the first training run, with Podborski fourth and Klammer 11th in the second.

**Overwhelming Favorite**

Klammer has 51 points this season in the World Cup downhill, a middling performance for him. Podborski has one. Last year, Klammer had 125 points, Podborski none.

Of course, Klammer remains the overwhelming favorite. He has handled the extreme pressure of a World Championship before, in St. Moritz, Switzerland, in 1974, when he finished second in the downhill. Another veteran, Sepp Wallner of Austria, the winner of the last two World Cup downhills, is expected to push him hardest.

In the men's slalom and giant slalom, Stenmark, a Swede, must be the favorite, especially after his record streak of six consecutive victories to open the season. But he has tailed off in the last two slaloms, not even finishing one for the first time in more than a year, while Klaus Heidegger of Austria was both with Popangelov second both times.

In the giant slalom, Stenmark's major competitor is expected from Phil Mahre of the United States, Heinz Hennem of Switzerland, who is recovering from a back ailment, and Andreas Wenzel. The giant slalom is scheduled Wednesday and the slalom Feb. 5, a week from Sunday, to close the championships.

In the women's races, Hans Wenzel of Liechtenstein has destroyed all competition lately in the slalom, winning three World Cup races in four days this week. Whether her rhythmic are skylight or her recent change to softer boots and skis is responsible, she is expected to retain the title she won in the last World Championships.

**Strangest Challengers**

When the women's slalom is run Thursday, Wenzel's strongest challenge is expected to come from Fabienne Serral of France, the sometimes overbearing Perrine Pelet of France, Maria Epple of West Germany, Cooper, Fischer and Moreiro.

Moreiro is favored in the giant slalom, scheduled Feb. 4, despite her history of responding badly to such pressures as World Championships and Olympic Games. She can recover from a mistake better than most skiers, but there are none in the Hall of Fame at Cooperstown.

**Long-Overdue Tribute**

If she can ever relax, she ought to beat Wenzel, Serral, Monika Kastner of Austria and other long-time foes, not to mention the men's slalom.

The downhill, on Tuesday, should belong to Moeser, who is stronger, faster and steadier than anybody else around in the event. She showed her usual form today by finishing fastest in a training run, during which Danielle Debernard of France fell and broke her right leg.

Moeser's major foes are Evi Mittermaier of West Germany, Cindy Nelson of the United States and Marie-Theres Nadig of Switzerland. There is nobody like Moeser for pressure situations; even when she loses, she has been making many mistakes this season.

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## Art Buchwald

## Dullness of Flu

WASHINGTON—Every year, they give it a different name. One year it's the Hong Kong Flu, the next year it's the Texas Flu. No matter what they call it, to the person who has it, it's just plain flu.

The problem with flu is that it has no sex to it. It's not one of those glamorous diseases you can make an entire movie about. When you call someone up and say you've got the flu, they tell him I'm only taking flu calls.

"People with the flu can be sick, too," I said defensively.

"Yes," he said. "But doctors can't do anything about them. All we can prescribe is rest, liquids and aspirin."

"I knew you'd say that," I said.

"Then why did you call?" he wanted to know.

"Because I just wanted it on the record that I called you in case I really get sick."

"It's been noted," he said.

"Now what is it?" he said.

"I love you," I said.

I heard him shout at his secretary, "If anyone calls and says he's cut his arm off while drawing a tree tell him I'm only taking flu calls."

The dangers range from rain, to which potassium-rich medieval glass is especially vulnerable, to sonic booms, pollution and war (Henri IV's troops fired at the west rose window of Chartres in 1591; during World War II the stained glass of Chartres was stored in soggy cellars). The problem is to conserve and restore what is left without destroying the patina bestowed by time, and a restoration program is under way although there is no certainty that a proper means of protection has been found.

Restoration of the windows of Chartres has been going on with debatable success since the 13th century but, according to Jean-Marie Bettenebourg, chief engineer in charge of stained glass at the research laboratories of the Caisse Nationale des Monuments Historiques, it was only after World War II that the serious deterioration of the cathedral's stained glass was noted. Not until 1952 was an international organization of art historians, scientists and artists, the Corpus Vitrearum Medii Aevi, founded to study means of protecting Europe's stained glass. And only in 1973 was the restoration begun of three lancet windows on the west facade of Chartres Cathedral. The results caused an international uproar.

Partly as a measure of self-protection against criticism, partly to explain to the public the problems of the conservation and restoration of stained glass, the laboratory of the Monuments Historiques, which is in charge of the restoration program, has mounted a show called "Le Vitrail: Art et Technique" (The Art and Technique of Stained Glass), which will be at the Palais de la Découverte in Paris until September, when it will tour the provinces.

The show is done in the dusty, schoolmasterish tone characteristic of the Palais de la Découverte. Paris's leading science museum for the general public.

"What is glass?" asks the first panel and, unfortunately, stays for an answer. The problems of saving France's stained glass are mentioned and conflicting means of conservation outlined but the urgency is unexplained.

The windows of Bourges Cathedral, for example, are next on the schedule for restoration but, according to Mr. Bettenebourg, it is already too late to save them.

The second stage is when you still feel punk but are aware of what is going on around you. This is the most miserable period. If, for example, your wife leaves you for an hour to buy groceries, it is at that moment that the Roto-Rotted man arrives and says, "I get \$300 feet of coil. You think that's enough?"

Or the man from United Parcel Service rings the bell and says, "The people next door aren't home. Mind if I leave the package with you?"

The third stage of flu is when you think you're getting well and start yelling, "I have to get out of this house or I'll go crazy."

The truth is, you're not ready to go yet but depending on the relationship you have with your wife, she will either insist you stay in bed a couple more days, or encourage you to go out in the sleet and snow.

The most dangerous stage of flu is, surely, the final one.

That's when you think you're all better, but for some reason have become hooked on the daytime soap operas and game shows and refuse to leave the house because you're afraid you'll miss a sequence.

I guess the best way to tell when you're completely over the flu is to watch one of the game shows on TV. If Candice Bergen can't win \$25,000 for some widow from Baton Rouge and it doesn't bother you, you know it's time to go back to work.

**2 Cars Enable Plane To Land in Australia**

ORANGE, Australia, Jan. 27 (Reuters)—A rope strung between two cars enabled an aircraft with a faulty nose-wheel to make an emergency landing here today. The car moved abreast of the Cessna 310 so that the rope pulled the nose-wheel forward into the correct landing position. The plane, with five persons aboard, landed safely to a halt.

## Successo Closes Down

MILAN, Jan. 27 (AP)—Successo (Success), an Italian monthly economic magazine, went bankrupt and closed down this week.

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